

Abstract

The present invention pertains to the use of splice site-specific primers for increasing the informational content of AFLP fingerprints and to a method for splice site specific fingerprinting and to a method for targeting genic regions based on conserved splice sites sequences. The invention further describes the conversion into a PCR assay of the splice site-specific fragments obtained by the method of the invention.

ABSTRACT

The present invention pertains to the use of splice site-specific primers for increasing the informational content of AFLP fingerprints and to a method for splice site specific fingerprinting and to a method for targeting genic regions based on conserved splice sites sequences. The invention further describes the conversion into a PCR assay of the splice site-specific fragments obtained by the method of the invention.